

STA

- Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*
- STARWORT. *n. f.* [after, Latin.] See ELECAMPANE.
It hath a fibrous root; the leaves for the most part intire,
and placed alternately on the branches: the stalks are branched;
the flowers radiated, specious, and have a scaly cup: the seeds
are inclosed in a downy substance. *Miller.*
- STATARY. *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.
The set and *statary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting
of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Bacon.*
- STATE. *n. f.* [from *status*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.
I do not
Infer as if I thought my filer's *state*
Secure. *Milton.*
Relate what Latium was,
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*
Like the papists is your poets *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*
2. Modification of any thing.
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next
movement is regression.
The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is
compleat at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as
having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and
increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its
state and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Tumours have their several degrees and times; as begin-
ning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wise.*
4. [Estate, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.
Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.
If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
Ben. Johnson's *Catiline.*
I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben. Johnson.*
What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*
The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space
of six weeks. *Bacon.*
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with par-
ticular loss to many of the people, than that all the people
should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether
lost. *Hayward.*
It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience,
thereby to save *state* fores. *King Charles.*
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*
Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state*
to keep them. *Graunt.*
These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*
6. Hence *single state* in *Shakespeare* for individuality.
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in fumes. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
7. A republick; a government not monarchical.
They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compas of
land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever
been made up of foreign troops. *Tampl.*
8. Rank; condition; quality.
Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakep.*
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*
9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon.*
There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lions bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden.*
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of
state. *Collier.*
At home surrounded by a fervile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledg'd his fears. *Prior.*
10. Dignity; grandeur.
She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with
a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The swan rows her *state* with oar feet. *Milton.*
He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*. *Butler.*

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- Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope's Statian.*
11. A seat of dignity.
This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and
this cushion my crown. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy,
she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbutnot.*
The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbutnot.*
12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.
Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat
whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with
silver and silk. *Bacon.*
His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
13. A person of high rank. Obsolete.
She is a dutches, a great *state*. *Laymer.*
14. The principal persons in the government.
The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*
15. Joined with another word it signifies publick.
I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath
rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*
Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *states* nufances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleomen.*
I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift.*
- TO STATE. *v. a.* [constate, French.]
1. To settle; to regulate.
This is so *stat'd* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases
of damage. *Decay of Piety.*
This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandise
than friendship. *Collier of Friendship.*
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what
is the *stat'd* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Adajon.*
2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.
Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stat'ing* of
this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state*
it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of
fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Its present *state* *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*
Were our case *stat'd* to any sober heathen, he would never
guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and
confess the same God, may not alk in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*
To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way
for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which
can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*
I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the
truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*
- STATELINESS. *n. f.* [from *stately*.]
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.
We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by
the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness*
of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*
For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?
Mor's Antidote against Aithim.
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Batterton.*
- STATELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.
A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other
stately trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first
visit. *South.*
He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately*
without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*
- STATELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.
Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep.
STATESMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *man*.]
1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.
It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben. Johnson's Epig.*
The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statist*.
Pope.
2. One employed in publick affairs.
If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shak. Othello.*
It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman*
who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the
plough. *South's Sermons.*
A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off,
whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statist*,
the pasture is not large enough. *South's Sermons.*

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- Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom. *Pope.*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.
STATSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *woman*.] A woman who
meddles with publick affairs. In contempt. *Shak. Hamlet.*
How she was in debt, and where the meat
To raise fresh fums: she's a great *statwoman*! *B. Johnson.*
Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions
of our *statwomen*. *Adajon.*
- STATICAL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science
of weighing.
A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of Winter,
according to experience, and the *statist* aphorisms of Sanc-
terius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If one by a *statist* engine could regulate his insensible per-
spiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foretell, pre-
sents, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbutnot en Dict.*
- STATIST. *n. f.* [from *stat*, Fr.] The science which
considers the weight of bodies.
This is a catholic rule of *statist*, that if any body be bulk
for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if
lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part im-
mersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the
immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*
- STATION. *n. f.* [from *stat*, Fr.] A place; a station.
1. The act of standing.
Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their
meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of
stations given them. *Hooker.*
2. A place of rest.
All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling
forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet,
where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. A place where any one is placed.
In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill. *Shakep. Timon.*
The feditious remained within their *station*, which, by rea-
son of the smallness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly
be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*
The planets in their *station* list'ning stood.
To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*
4. Post assigned; office.
Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery
serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their
stations to guard the place. *Milton.*
5. Situation; position.
The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-hedge is crown'd? *Prior.*
6. Employment; office.
No member of a political body so mean, but it may be
useful in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*
They believe that the common size of human understand-
ing is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*
Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that
station more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than
by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much
dispute. *Swift.*
7. Character; state.
Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life.
I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of
virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*
- TO STATION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain
post, rank, or place.
STATIONARY. *adj.* [from *statim*.] Fixed; not progressive.
The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it hap-
pened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*
Between the descent and ascent, where the image seem'd
stationary, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that
it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opt.*
- STATIONER. *n. f.* [from *station*.]
1. A bookseller.
Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet
Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in
his shop. *Dryden.*
With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulcets ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. A seller of paper.
STATIST. *n. f.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one
skilled in government.
I once did hold it, as our *statists* do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning. *Shakep. Hamlet.*
I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
Their orators then extoll'd, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

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- STATUARY. *n. f.* [from *statuarius*, French; from *statuarius*, Latin.]
1. The art of carving images or representations of life.
The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their num-
bers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more
carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*
2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.
On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from
the poets. *Adajon.*
How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, under-
take such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he con-
siders that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years?
This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon
mouldering stone. *Swift.*
- STATUE. *n. f.* [from *statua*, Fr.] An image; a solid
representation of any living being.
The prince's beard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many
years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian
maller. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Stare'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain
Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should
hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in
his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the
mountain. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name
for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts; that it is
not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Duffessney.*
- TO STATUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statu'd* in thy head. *Shakespeare.*
- STATUURE. *n. f.* [from *statua*, Fr.] The height of
any animal.
What *statuure* we attain at seven years we sometimes double,
most times come short of at one and twenty. *Erewn.*
A creature who might erect
His *statuure*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*
Foreign men of mighty *statuure* came
Thyself but dust, thy *statuure* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man!
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies,
and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and
many other antiquities, that human *statuure* has not diminished
for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STATUTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute*.] According to statute.
I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the
statutable measure of that club. *Adajon's Guardian.*
- STATUTE. *n. f.* [from *statut*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law;
an edict of the legislature.
Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of
parliament were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*
Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare.*
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the
dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and
pestiferous. *Bacon.*
Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those
immutable rules of justice. *Tilghson's Sermons.*
O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- TO STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *staves*. [from *staff*.]
1. To break in pieces; used originally of barrels made of small
parts or staves.
If irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton are crept
into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contra-
banded goods. *Dryden.*
2. To push off as with a staff.
How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom
the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved* off, from read-
ing. *Ben. Johnson.*
The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance; but
the gospel speaks nothing but allurements, attraction, and in-
vitation. *South's Sermons.*
3. To pour out by breaking the cask.
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an
occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been
staved. *Sandys's Travels.*
4. To furnish with rundles or staves.
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grittus, Solyman's
deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil *staved*
ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Kneller.*
- TO STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.
Equal shame and envy stirr'd
I th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriors, and so stout,
As he had done, and *staved* it out. *Hudibras.*
- TO STAVE and TAIL. *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoling a staff,
and by pulling the tail.